

#125

EASTERN EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCER

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Emigres Strike In Yugoslavia

The "Croatian Socialist Guerrilla Army" has claimed responsibility for the clash between terrorists and Yugoslav security forces in Western Bosnia earlier this week. In making the announcement, the group also claims that further attacks will take place between 4 and 27 July--the period in which most Yugoslav republics celebrate their national holidays. Heartened by the upsurge in Croatian nationalism in 1971, such groups recently have stepped up their acts of violence in the hope of gaining a foothold in the Croatian community in Yugoslavia. Last year, the emigres flooded western Bosnia with Croatian nationalist propaganda.

Details on the latest incident are still sketchy, and the exact location has not been pin-pointed. A Yugoslav official however, told an Embassy officer that a band of 18 to 20 terrorists crossed an unspecified border, seized a truck and drove to Bosnia. There, they hoped to find popular support for their cause, but only succeeded in clashing with local security forces. Most of the guerrillas are dead or have been captured, according to the official.

The terrorists are members of Croatian emigre organizations which comprise remnants of the fascist Ustashi who ruled an autonomous Croatia during the German occupation of Yugoslavia in World War II. Several of these groups preach violence. The common pool of resources on which they draw includes disenchanted young Croats who have sought work in the West, and wealthy sympathizers among the already established emigre community. There have also been unsubstantiated reports of Soviet backing for some of these groups. The late Branko Jelcic, leader of the Croatian National Committee, publicly claimed Moscow's endorsement for an independent socialist Croatian state.

Jelcic was most likely talking to gain publicity for his cause, but the Yugoslav civilian and military intelligence services (YIS), nevertheless, take the emigres

25X1

State Dept. review completed

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

seriously and are charged with neutralizing the threat. This latest escapade in Bosnia and threats of more violence may bring a round of reprisals by the Yugoslav services against emigre installations in Western Europe. In 1968 and 1969, the YIS played a part in some of the deaths of six emigre leaders in Munich.

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Student Leaders Go On Trial This Week

Four student nationalists, including the former student prorector of Zagreb University, Ivan Cicak, will go on trial this week for their part in the Croatian political crisis last December. They are charged with undertaking unspecified actions aimed at overthrowing the Croatian and Yugoslav governments. The Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reports the four formed a "terrorist phalanx" and linked up with nationalist fanatics in an effort to bring to power emigre political extremists. Several other nationalists are already on trial in Zagreb, including a former law student who is said to have made contact with a group of political extremists during his year of postgraduate work in Paris in 1967.

As for Cicak, he became something of a national hero in January 1971 when, as a non-communist, Catholic and avowed Croatian nationalist, he was elected prorector at Zagreb University. Flushed with this victory, Cicak soon became a driving force for Croatian youth by openly calling for greater autonomy for Croatia. The courts may be under considerable pressure from Belgrade to deal with him severely.

The news that a group of emigre terrorists infiltrated into Bosnia in an effort to foment revolution, won't help Cicak's cause.

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Romanian Ambassador Views A CSCE Through Anti-Soviet Glasses

Lazareanu, the Romanian Ambassador to Brussels, told the US DCM there on 29 June that Bucharest is eager to see a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) result in a major statement of principles to govern inter-

CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

national conduct. He cited principles such as independence and non-interference in internal affairs. When asked which states he had in mind, he quickly and emphatically asserted that such principles should govern relations between all states. With obvious reference to the Brezhnev doctrine, he then added that "We do not like the doctrine which bears the name of a man who says the doctrine does not exist."

The Romanian also said that his government does not wish to see negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) conducted by a restricted group of countries in Central Europe. Both northern and southern European countries have a strong interest in force reductions as well, he noted.

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Budapest Enforces Tough Drug Law

Acting under the provisions of the stiff drug law passed early this year, a Budapest district court heard two cases in mid-June and handed down the most severe sentences yet given to narcotics smugglers caught in Hungary. A prison term of 5 and one-half years was given to one offender caught with 50 kilos of hashish, while his accomplices, his two sisters, received more lenient treatment, only three years and eight months. In a separate case, two miscreants charged with secreting 25 kilos of hashish received four and three year sentences, respectively. In both cases, the offenders were Middle Eastern nationals who were transiting Budapest Airport enroute to Western Europe (Madrid) with the illegal goods stashed in false-bottomed suitcases.

The sentences, which have been appealed by both the prosecution and the defense, demonstrate that the Hungarian government is indeed pursuing its anti-smuggling campaign with increased vigilance and tenacity.

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New Yugoslav Constitutional Amendments By One October

Federal Assembly President Todorovic announced on 30 June that the second half of Yugoslavia's two part constitutional reform will be ready for discussion by the republics and provinces sometime in late September. The new amendments will cover the following: socio-

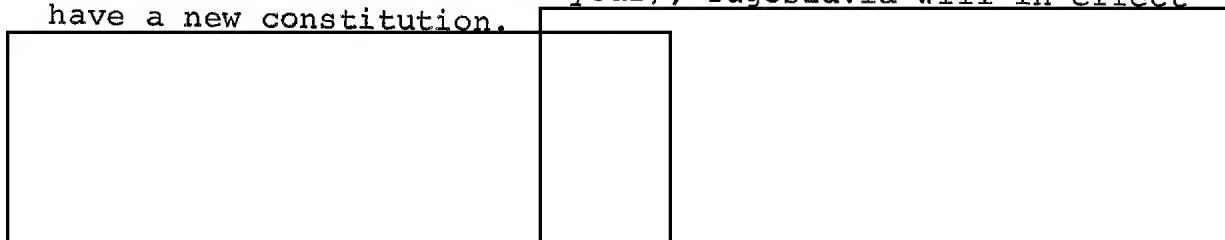
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-4-

economic relations and the self-management system; the parliamentary system; direct participation of the republics and provinces in discharging federal duties; and the judicial system. When these amendments are passed (sometime before the end of the year), Yugoslavia will in effect have a new constitution.

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